The Times-Dispatch the business.' They were satisfied, and they proposed to 'stand pat' and let well enough alone." PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT

TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING. BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureaut No. 216 Colorado Building, Fourteenth and G Streets, Building, I Northwest,

Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store, No. 1102 Hull Street, Petersburg Headquarters: J. Beverley Harrison's, No. 109 North Sycamore

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold

at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is gold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, indiging Sunday, in Richmond and Man-chester, by earrier, 12 cents per week or chester, by earrier, 1

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL.	One Year.	Six Mos	Three Mos.	Mo.
Daily, with Sun Daily without Sun Min edition only. Weekly (Wed.)	2.00	1.00	.50	25c.

All Unsigned Communications will be Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1904.

Love for Richmond.

If we should proclaim that Richmond is "finished city," we should bring down the wrath and righteous indignation of the entire community upon our devoted head. Every citizen recognizes the fact that Richmond is a progressive city; that it is growing rapidly; that it will continue to grow, and that the time will come, perhaps in the next generation, when it will be almost twice as large as it is to-day. Expansion is a fixed policy of this enterprising city, whatever may be said of the policy of the national government, and Richmond should prepare for the expansion, which is sure. She should enlarge her horders at the earliest possible moment, and should make every provision for the best and most desirable expansion. Richmond is cramped; indeed, the statistics show that we have the worst congested city in the United States, save one. Worse than that, the cramping procass is now going on in the developmen a shame that with the broad acres around this goodly city, houses should be built jam up to each other and jam up to the street. Builders seem to think that building space will soon give out, and that every foot of ground must be covered by more room, and our borders should be lib-

we take in these suburban districts which lave already been built up, and provide them with santtary conveniences, and it taken in, in order that home-makers may have plenty of room on the premises, and that the city may provide plenty of open stace for beauty spots and breathing

The people of Richmond are peculiarly devoted to their city. They love Richmond with a tender affection. They are proud, and justly proud, of their city, for word, and a delightful place of residence. An affection such as this should manifest itself in civic pride and civic improvements, and we make our appeal to that with our own private affairs that we neglect our duties to Richmond. Let us give care which we give to our own homes and firesides. Let us give to Richmond plenty of room; let us give her the best equip-ment in all departments of civic life; let us give her that ornamentation which we Richmond will give us suitable return and compensation for every affectionate work in her behalf.

omon, and the advice is as applicable to cities to-day as it was to those to whom the wise king spoke some two thousand

Richmond has reversed the order. We preparing our field, and have thereby found small space for those comforts and convenience which modern life no only desires, but demands.

Let us arrive at some fair basis of an nexation, as The Times-Dispatch urged let us take in enough new territory to last for the next decade at least. It is more difficult in the beginning: If is to more satisfactory in the end to work out that is commensurate with the needs and

The People and the Trusts.

About the most extraordinary explana-tion of the election results we have reen is achieved editorially this morning by our esteemed local contemporary. The Times-Dispatch. As we gather, this most estimable publication accepts the great Hoosevelt landside as a popular endorsation of the trusts, or at least a demonstration that the people generally are not afraid of them, and do not object to them seriously—Richmond News Loader.

What The Times-Dispatch said was this:

There is no doubt that many people are opposed to trusts in theory. They are opposed to what Mr. Hearst calls the "eriminal trusts," but the election returns clearly indicate that they are not so much opposed to trusts in practice as to be willing at this time to go into the trust-smashing husiness at risk of destroying the prosperity which they are now enjoying.

nonster in human shape, with little head and wide mouth and pronounced roundty, such as Mr. Hearst's papers picture it? No; the trusts are corporations, and their stocks are very largely held by the people themselves, and the stockholders share

Our esteemed contemporary thinks that the people elected Roosevelt because they did not believe the charges of friendship against the Republicans. If the people did not believe that the Republican party was the friend of trusts, and that the trusts regarded the Republican party as such a friend, they were as guildess as any lamb ever sheared in Wall Street Did they believe that the Republicans if continued is power, would reduce the tariff upon which many trusts have waxed fat and strong, and upon which they are still feeding? Did they doubt that the trusts had contributed large sums of money to the Republican camfund, and did they believe that these contributions were made for sake of patriotism and not in return for favors past and present and favors ex Did not the Republicans confess that they had received large campaign contributions from the trusts, and did not Judge Parker and the members of the National Committee assert that the Democratic party had received no contributions from that source? Yet, in spite and wide, the people elected Roosevelt by the largest plurality ever received by iny candidate for the presidency, and returned to Congress an overwhelming najority of Republican members.

Our esteemed neighbor may be able by that the voters of the United States or last election day were in the humor to smash the trusts and drive them out of business, but our experience teache that under the secret ballot system men vote as they think, and the vote of the American people, under such conditions is a very fair expression of their sentiments.

The Republicans went before the coun try on one paramount issue, and that was 'stand pat." The voters understood from it that if the Republicans should win they would preserve the status quo. would continue the policies which they had pursued during the past eight year. They would make no sort of changes. They would not revise the tariff. They would not do anything to disturb business They would not pester the trusts any more than they could help. The voter took them at their word, and continued them in power.

ordinary" that a practical newspaper like The Times-Dispatch should reach the conclusion that "the people at large are no so much opposed to trusts as the anti trust speakers would make it appear?" Let us not be misunderstood. Of course

on election day a majority of the voters all the trusts and all the methods that they employ. But it is very hard to draw One distinctions between "criminal trusts" and trusts which are not criminal. Inbetween a trust and an ordinary corporation; between a corporation which is trust and a corporation which is not. Corporations are nocessary, and the peoto Richmond something at least of the ple recognize the fact, and they are not willing to punish and injure all corporations because of the misdoings of some corporations called trusts. They know which would seriously injure the business of the corporations-or, if you please our affection. If only we will do this the trusts-would have a disastrous effect upon business at large and upon genera prosperity. For this reason they showed by their votes on election day that they saying that "the people at large are not so much opposed to trusts as the anti-

Col. Marshall and Mr. Christian.

trust speakers would make it appear."

Several days ago we published a letter from Rev. W. Asbury Christian, paster of the Memorial M. E. Church of Berkley. in which he expressed his approval of editorial articles appearing in The Times Dispatch commenting upon the recent in the course of his remarks Mr. Christian

"Every right-thinking man deplores the murder of the negro. Blount, but It is no more than might have been expected from the reign of lawlessness inflicted upon a long-suffering people by the wicked combination which has prostituted law and decency so long in Norfolk county. When people lose confidence in the court, the majesty of law is set aside and revolution and lawlessness is bound to follow. There is no place in the South that needs the rightcous reign of law so much as Norfolk county." "Every right-thinking man deployee the

Colonel R. C. Marshall, Commonwealth's attorney of Norfolk county, regarded Mr Christian's letter as a reflection upon the court of Norfolk county, and published card in The Times-Dispatch of Novembe Mr. Christian's card, and we feel sure

by indirection or insinuation. We understood him to mean, and we believe he did mean, that this crime was the result of political corruption in Norfolk county. We have long been on terms of friendfolk County Court, and Colonel Marshall, the Commonwealth's attorney, and we would not permit a correspondent to bring through these columns charges of official corruption against these gentlemen unless such charges were sustained by compe-tent evidence. Surely we did not understand Mr. Christian, in his letter, to be making such a charge, or his letter would never have been printed, and we repeat that we do not believe he intended to make any charge whatever against the court officials of Norfolk county.

The Drink Habit.

The Department of Labor and Commerce has recently sent out statistics she wing the consumption of the three principal kinds of alcoholic beverages by the leading European countries and the United States, as follows:

Spirits. Beer, Winc. Countries, Proof Gals, Gallons, Gallons. United Kingdom 58,318,373 1,500,709,000 France 97,177,968 289,103,000 Dermany ...124,313,300 1.782,778,000 113,583,000 Russia 172,550,500 151,633,000

10,730,500 44,140,000 (1903)117,262,148 1,449,879,962 38,719,355

The figures for spirits in the case of the European countries include only those which are used in the form of beverages. the quantities used in the arts and manufactures being excluded. No exact data on the subject for the United States can had, as all the spirits entering domestic, including industrial, consumption are however, that the quantity used in the arts and manufactures is about 10,000,000 gallons a year, so that in order to make the American and European figures comparable, this quantity should be deducted.

The following table shows the per capta consumption of the three kinds of bev-

cropes for fucti or r	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH			
	Gallons.			
Countries.	Spirits,	Beer.	Wine.	
United Kingdom	1.38	35.42	0.89	
France	11. 2.51	7:48	34.73	
Germany	2.11	30.77	1.93	
Italy		.20	31.86	
Russia		1.13	(a)	
Belgium	1.43	56.59	1.28	
Sweden		8.83	.18	
United States (1908).		18.01	.48	

(a) No data.

It appears from this table that the heaviest per capita consumption of spirits many third, Belgium fourth, the United Kingdom fifth, the United States sixth, Russia seventh, and Italy last. The per capita consumption of spirits in the total consumption of 167,252,148 proof gallons, is 1.33 proof gallons, placing this country well-night at the end of the list of spirits-drinking countries.

or, perhaps, we could say a drop of comfort-for our temperance reformers in this statement.

A Russian Troop Train.

We give below a translation made especially for The Times-Dispatch from a Russian revolutionary journal, "The Russian revolutionary journal, "The Latest News," which is printed in Goneva. The article shows how little the for the war that is now being fought. But we hardly agree that the private soldiers or such men as General Stoessel have shown themselves cowards. Tho Russian women and the Japanese is strikstan wives of soldiers going to the front committed suicide before the train in when a Japanese is conscripted his wife is congratulated and envied by her sisters. The article is as follows;

"It may be unique in the history of the world, that any nation or tribe should be so disloyal to its ruler and unpatriot-

loyalty shrunken in the characteristic to the Russian cowardice. From generals turers to the working men all unantmously, as though pre-arranged, criticise the adventurous politic, and at times speak even with threats about the war that is crowned with so many defeats Even the few supposed Russian patriots are skeptical in belief as to the Russian victory.

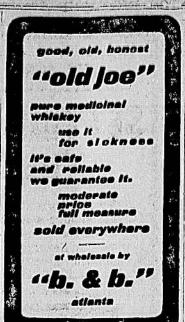
behavior of Alexieff, the confessed cowardice of Stoessell and other officers of ess importance are ridiculed throughout the domain. Here is a characteristic sketch from the streets of Odessa:

A train composed of sixteen freight cars for privates, two parlor cars for officers, and two engines puffing and almost ready to leave, each puff rending the hearts and, in few cases, of grandchildren of the men ready to start for the far Eastern slaughter-field, men that are no more fit for military service than consumptive women for longshoremen'

Hundreds of gendarmes, spies, policemen, and guards of all descriptions filled the depot and vicinity, ready for action, as though anticipating a riot. I am sure they had enough cause for it.

Half-ragged women, many with infants What The Times-Dispatch said was this:

"The fact is, and this election shows it, that the people at large are not so much opposed to the trusts as the anti-trust as the anti-trust sas the sas should have some stempton of the should sand sand tens of thour sands and thousands of persons own steeks in them is the sand thousands of persons own steeks in them is the sas and the said unto me, These dates the role in their cyes, crowd about the train, the trust sas the anti-trust sas the sand and the sas all unto me, These sand and the said unto me, These sand and the said unto me, These said anti-trust sas the said unto me, These sad anti-trust sas the said unto me, These said and the said unto me, These said and the sand she said unto me, These said she trust sas the trust sas the anti-trust sas the said unto me, These said unto me, These s



gine, loud cries of the multitude, shouts duced something like a stampede of ficeing men from a volcanic eruption. When parture of the transport, and the whistle SUICIDES OF WOMEN WERE ADD ED TO THE CHAOS. The nervous crowd could stand it no longer, and every one present gave way to tear; and wild cries, as though anticipating an impending wholesale butchery. echo in the cars of the Odessans as a funeral knell.

Four Russian rubles (two American dollars) is all that the government aluntil he is killed or dead. Such mockery over subjects is only permissible under a Russian regime, and only Russian au-thorities dare do it. After summing up all the above stated,

it can be easily seen why such an event should resemble more of a funeral procession than a patriotic parade, full of A Russian correspondent adds the fol-

lowing excellent comments:

"Now, let us look at those sent to the front. For all those that are interested in the Russo-Japanese war, it is clearly demonstrated that the lack of military training and ignorance of warfare in the Russian army is not because the privates are lacking ordinary intelligence, tary authorities. The Russian officers, as a class, may be considered as lazy and conceited sybarites, always ready for all sorts of gayettes, whose sole ambition is to appear gallantly in society, whereas the military career is a mere side line. Under such circumstances it is easy to conceive why such a vast army on the battle field is sustaining so many defeats. The newly composed army, the supposed relufor penent, that Kuropatkin is so much he need of, is mostly of the poorest and ignorent element of Russia, as the more or less wealthier class, by bribthe authorities, redeem themselves and desert then country. In order to fill up the ranks, the recruiting officers accept cripples, near-sighted, heart-troubled and cossumptive, ignorant peasants from he remotest spots of Russia, who only learned of the exciting war at the depoon that notorious night; also the balance of the poor Jows that were not massacred in the late anti-Semitic riots."

The Marriage Ceremony.

A preacher is thus quoted by the Richmond News Leader:

"I want to ask one or two questions myself. Listen: Ministers are bonded to the State when they are authorized to celebrate marriages, and to that extent are officers of the State-performing a civil contract under license of by the authority of the State.
"Now here comes a man and woman.

be so disloyal to its ruler and unpatriotic to its country as the Russian in attitude and action towards the present war.

Patriotism is practically patrified and finds that one of the parties has been finds that one of the parties have the present finds that one of the parties have the present finds that one of the parties have the present finds that one of the parties have the present finds that one of the parties have the present finds that one of the parties have the present finds that one of the parties have the present finds that one of the parties have the present finds that one of the parties have the present finds that one of the parties have the present finds that one of the parties have the present finds that one of the parties have the present finds th which the church recognizes? Can t minister decline to perform the co-mony? Would he, in case of refusal, guilty of contempt of court or liable for civil damages or both? That is one phase of this matter I would like to hear disussed. It is a new one,"

Not at all new. The subject was lately discussed by Mr. John Garland Pollard in the Virginia Law Register, and Mr. Pollard's article was reviewed in The Times-Dispatch. Mr. Pollard takes the designated by the court to perform the marriage ceremony and put under bond, as the law provides, is an officer of the court, and must discharge the duties of his office. Another prominent lawyer of Richmond takes issue with Mr. Pollard and says that the preacher so situated is at perfect liberty to exercise his own option as to whether or not he will ac commodate couples who apply, Times-Dispatch will not decide the case

"The Great Multitude,"

"The Great Multitude."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)

"Le, a great multitude which no man can number, of all kindreds, and people, and tongues stood before the throne and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes and paims in their hands. * *

And one of the clders answered, saying unto me, What are these which are arrayed in white robes? and whence come they And I sald unto him, sir, thou knowest, and he said unto me. These are they which are come out of great tribulation and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb; therefore are they before the throne of God and serve Him night, and day in His temple, and He that sitteth on the throne shall dwell among them. They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them nor any heat; for the Lamb, which is in the midst of the throne, shall reed them and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, "-trevelation vit, 9, 17.

Here we have a description or picture of the hongr and happiness of those

blood of the Mediator. They are invested with the robes of justification, holiness, and victory, purchased night and day, and thus they are in that hely presence where there is fulness of joy. They serve God continually, and that without weakness, drowsiness, or Heaven is a state of service, but not of suffering; a state of rest, but not of sloth; it is a happy, delightful rest.

They are forever free from all the inconveniences of the present life. All want or sense of want for all their needs are abundantly and pleasantly supplied, free from all sickness and pain, for the former things are passed away.

They are happy in the visible love and guidance of the Lord Jesus. "He shall feed them." He knows all their needs and desires, and He shall put them into the possession of everything that is pleasant and refreshing to their souls, and therefore, "they shall hunger no more," for they love Him.

They have formerly had their row and shed many bitter tears, both on account of their sins and affliction, but now God himself, with Ills own gentle and gracious hand will wipe those tears ever. In this He deals with them as a tender father, who, finding his child distressed, not only wipes those tears away, but comforts him and turns his sorrows into rejoicing for them by the sufferings of the Lamb. They have palms overors used in their earthly triumphs Such a glorious appearance will the faithful servants of God make at last when "they have fought" (to the end) "the good fight of faith and finished their course."

Their employment is the continua praise of the great act by which they are forever redeemed from sin and death. The Father planned it, the Son purchased it, and those who enjoy it must and will bless the Lord God and the Lamb publicly with becoming fervor.

We have here also a memory of the low and desolate state of this noble army of martyrs. They had been in great or grievous tribulation, persecuted troubled in their own spirits; they had suffered the spoiling of their goods, the imprisonment of their persons, the scorn of their fellows; yea, even the loss of through many tribulations, but, remember that no tribulation, how great soever, shall "separate us from the love of Trials, if endured rightly, will

glarious. peen prepared for the great honor and appiness now enjoyed; they had "washthe blood of the Lamb." No blood, but hat of the Lamb, can wash away sin and make the soul pure and clean in the sight of God. All other blood stains; His only an "take away the sins of the world." They are happy in their station, for they are before the throne of God.'

The Saints of God! Their wanderings done. No more their wellty cruises they run. Nor more they faint, no more they fail, No foes oppress, no fears appall; Oh, happy Saints! forever bles At Jesus feet, how safe you rest!

Dr. F. W. Boatwright, president of Richmond College, tells us that there are several students in that institution who have not the means of meeting the exto obtain an education that they are willng to do any sort of honorable work at appeals to the public to give employment to these noble fellows, and we heartily young man is willing to make such a sacrifice as this in order to obtain an education shows that he is made of the right stuff, and that if he has half a chance he will give a good account of himself. Such a young man will get along in any event, but he will be a much more useful member of society if he can obtain a college education. It is good business for the community to belo him in developing and turning to account the best forces within him. We hope that the people of Richmond will bear these students in mind, and will go out of their way

complished wife. Melody is by no means the whole of music. It is to most of us the sweetest part, especially when it comes through the medium of a voice like ground that a preacher who has been Mrs. Guigon's. But there is something more. Music is an art as well as a science. Mr. Gulgon stated the principle, and Mrs. Guigon gave the illustrations; and the school children received the benefit. It is a happy omen that so many outsiders are now taking part in

> The Indianapolis woman who left her fortune to her tramp coachman, and then died, made some improvement on the crank method of living and marrying the gentleman on the boot. Dr. Swallow has discovered that pro-

> hibition is the only thing that can solve the negro problem. He ought to have mentioned it before the election. Port Arthur is probably waiting to give

> the Japs something more to be thankful for, if the Japa are to have a Thanksgiv-The salary of the Governor of Massa-

a big shoemaker and has lots of foot gear for sale, the advertising privileges

for regardless of political affiliations.

cratic casis in the Republican desert, The whoop of the old Virginia corn

As a false prophet the Brooklyn Eagle

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\$7.98 for 100-piece Gold Lined and Decorated Dinner Sets, with soup turcen; our \$12 ones.

-UBLIC CHARITIES

The State of Massachusetts, which like wealths and has, what Virginia should have, a State Board of Charities. Presihave, a State Board of Charities. Presi-dent Lincoln, of this Board, recently sub-mitted his report for the year which is most interesting to those who be-lieve in organized charities. From this report it is learned that Massachusetis had

ty, and of Insanity, and a Board of Commissioners of Prisons.

The Massachusetts State Board of
Charity is a supervisory board, so far as
institutions are concerned, but has executive powers, as in the care of unsettled
foor, neglected and dependent children,
and the younger javenile offenders. It
supervises the State Hospital, State
Farm, Lyman School for Boys, State Industrial School for Girls, and the Massachusette State Sanitorium (for consumptives; dischurges sane inmates of the
State Hospital, an dexecutes laws relating
to release on probation of prisoners State Hospital, an dexecutes laws relating to release on probation of prisoners at the State Farm; investigates settlements of poor supported, relieved and buried by cities and towns; transfers sane paupers from one institution to mother, and sends them to places where they belong; maintains and cares for juvenile offenders and indigent, neglected and dependent children coming into its custofy through court commitment and and dependent children coming into its custody through court commitment and otherwise; administers laws concerning abandoned infants and infant boarding-houses; visits children supported by cities and towns, and town paupers supported in families; visits and reports on city and town almshouses; and enforces laws restricting retention of children in almshouses; visits and reports on coinfifurant schools; receives and publishes received of charitable comporations through-

average number oried for during the year 1903, was 1.498. Of these 323 were, prisoners, 223 were paupers and 442 insane. The insane are entirely separated from the sane, and are eared for by a different force of officers; the able-bodied sane are expected to work.

President Lincoln says that Massachusetts has been among the foremost in recognizing the fact that society can better be protected by reforming the offender than prolonging his punishment and as a means to this end it was among the first to adopt the indeterminate sentence with its provision for probation. It has been found, however, that the

Criminals are not to be codiled and petied, but it is undoubtedly a noble-work to reform a criminal and convert him into a good citizen.

Proceeding, President Lincoln says that the law of 1898 was enacted with a view to securing as far as possible uniformity in the treatment of cases of drunkenness and vagrancy. The court has discretich in the case of the first arrest for drunkenness to rolease the offender without punishment, to fine or send him to juil, to the house of correction, to the reformatory or the State farm. President Lincoln is of opinion that it would be of advantage if a greater uniformity could be secured in dealing with these cases with a view that the punishment of the prisoners should be reformatory; that their families should be submitted to as little suffering as possible and prevented from becoming charges upon the city and fown. He notes also that the precentage of vagrants and tramps committed to the State farm has rapidly decreased since this law went into operation.

Special mention is made of the six

\$24.98 for 100-plece Haviland Din-and tureen; the \$35 values.

\$1.49 for 10-piece Decorated Tollet \$2.89 for 10-piece Decorated and Stippied Gold Tollet Sets, the

\$4.98 for 12-piece Decorated and Cold Lined Tollot Sets, the

3c for White China Plates, the 50c. and 50c. a dozen ones.

7c for Decorated Gold Lined Cupe and Saucers, worth \$1.20 a dozen. 15c for Imitation Cut Glass Bowls, the 35c, ones.

10c for Plain Glass Water Bottles, our 19c. ones.

15c for 4-piece Glass Table Sets,

"OUR PRICES MAKE CUSTOMERS."

IN MASSACHUSETTS

report it is learned that Massachusetis had the first of these State Boards. It was established in 1803 and was charged with the "whole system of state charities and corrections." Later on the State estab-lished separate Boards of Healths of Chari-ty, and as Learning ty, and of Insanity, and a Board of Com

prots of charitable corporations through-out the State; carries out provisions of contract with United States regarding allen immigrants—is empowered to exe-cute functions by agents of its own ap-

are minicious by agents of its own appointment.

The work of the Board is divided into two departments,—the Division of State Adult Poor and the Division of State Minor Wards. The State Adult Poor consists of the indoor poor, who are in mates of State institutions and the out, door poor in the cities and towns, whose expenses in the case of sickness, temporary aid, transportation and burial, are payable by the State.

The inmates of the State Farm at Bridgewater consist of three classes,—paupers, prisoners and insane criminals. The average number over for during the year 1983, was 1.498. Of these 332 were, prisoners, 223 were paupers and 442 insane.

in mind, and will go out of their way to find for them remunerative employment.

The children at the High School are fortunate to have had the privilege of hearing a discourse on the ornamenta..on of music by Mr. A. B. Guigon, with accompaniments, so to speak, by his accompaniments, so to speak, by his accompaniments, so to speak, by no means the properties of promise their interpolation of residence, and for their interpolation.

It has been found, however, that the release on probation is often a too and the release on probation is often a too substance in the work and home relations again. July 1, 1991, the State Board appointed a corps of probation visitions in places from which the larger commitments are made. Care is taken to select visitors of prominence in their interpolation. to select visitors of prominence in their inter-places of residence, and for their inter-est in philanthropic work. They are ex-pected to encourage the probationer to resist temptation, to help him to employ-ment, and to lead an orderly life. The probationer is required to report to the visitor at stated intervals during his pro-bation.

bation.

He declares that this supervision has had a most beneficial diffect in preventing the violation of conditions of release.

Criminals are not to be coddled and petied, but it is undoubtedly a noble work

Special mention is made of the six Special mention is made of the six Truant, schools of the State, established for truants, habitual absentees and school offenders. The boys in these schools are from seven and a half to fifteen and a half years ago. The average school grade was the fourth grade of city schools, and many of the boys followed up after leaving the truant schools were found to have returned to a higher grade in the public schools than they would have reached had they remained at home under their former fitful conditions of school attendance.

attendance.

Speaking of the tramp question, he says that a striking illustration of the success of the work test on sidding the town of

tramps is furnished by the town of Sherborn. Sherborn in 1895 had 1,446 inhabitants and during the following year it lodged and fed at the town almshouse lodged and fed at the town almshouse L844 tramps, In March, 1897, the overseers of the poor decided to employ tramps in labor for the almshouse and in chopping wood. The result of this experiment was a reduction in four years from 1,544 to 31.

Massachusetts has 443 charitable corports in whose personal property is exempt from taxation. These corporations are required to make reports to the State Board of Charities, and President Lin-

coin thinks that the law should be reinforced by another giving authority for the board to report on many such cor-porations, especially hospitals and homes for the aged and children. Another great work, whilch Massachusetts has done, is to provide an institution for the care of tubercular patients. The sanatorium, located at Rutiand, was established as a result of the earnest appeals of physicians and philanthropists, and President Lincoln says it has passed its experimental stage. Its methods are the most approved and scientific; its results satisfactory, and the cost of mainsults satisfactory, and the cost of main

tenance within the average of the best institutions of the kind. It now has a capacity for 325 patients. Its reports for capacity for 325 patients. Its reports for 1903 shows 589 cases admitted and 576 discharged. Of these patients, 48.97 per cent. are recorded as having the disease arrested, and apparently cured; 43 per cent. as improved; and 7.9 per cent. as not improved. The average cost is \$3.08 per week per capita. Board is charged at a uniform rate of \$1 per/week. No private patients are taken, and no fees are allowed. It is to be hoped that Virginia will soon

It is to be noped that virginia will soon have an institution of this character. Such an institution is more than a public charity; it is a means of stamping out the white plaque.

In concluding his report, President Lincoln says;

coin says;

We talk a good deal about the "new philanthropy" which "studies causes as well as symptoms." which seeks for "prevention as well as cure." Is it not time that we accept it as the only philanthropy? And is it not in the spirit of this philanthropy that all charity interests, public and private, of our State are striving to go their work? Two great needs ing to do their work? Two great needs there are, however, to make the work more effective. First, a more active co-operation of all charities; and, second, a more active and intelligent public in terest in the benign and potent work of true philanthropy.

Personal and General.

Morris Fitch, a well known abolitionist and friend of Wendell Phillips, died on Tuesday in Boston.

Marquis Rafael de Montero, Cuban minister to Great Britain and Germany, is in New York on his way to his diplo-matic posts. He divides the time be-tween them. Robert B. Roosevelt, of Sayville, L. uncle of the President and a Democ who declined honors from his party very much claied over the handsome bute of confidence paid by the count to his illustrious nephew.

Two of the Trask lecturers at Princeton Perry, editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," and Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chap-lain of the United States Senate.

Ex-President Cleveland was accompanied to his voting booth on election day by a companion, his faithful beage hound Brownle, who watched with much interest his master's assertion of his citi-



Reed A Coat of Arms

FOERG'S REMEDY

obey of this designation and selected below and selected by the selected by th